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Hunter

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(54) **CROSSHEAD STRUCTURE**

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B29K 27/06 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **E04F 19/02** (2013.01); **B29C 45/006** (2013.01); **B29D 12/00** (2013.01); **B29K 2027/06** (2013.01); **B29L 2031/005** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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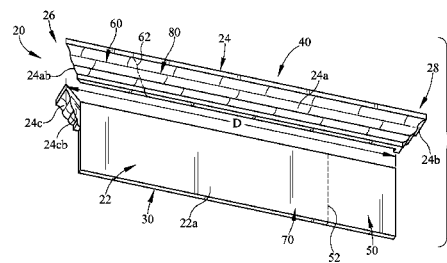
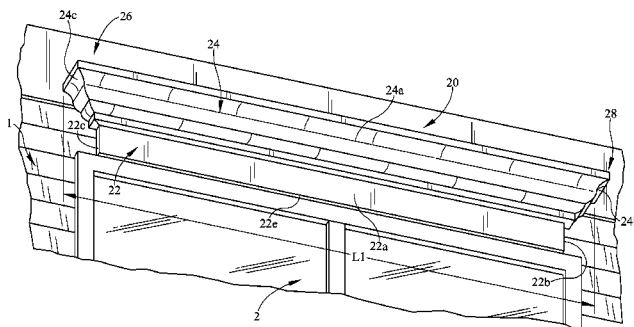
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ABSTRACT

A universal crosshead structure having a first member and a second member. The crosshead structure may be reconfigured from a first length to a second length to fit a variety of applications. Each one of the first and second members may include a severable portion. The crosshead structure may include a trim and a head piece disjointed among the first and second members.

5 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



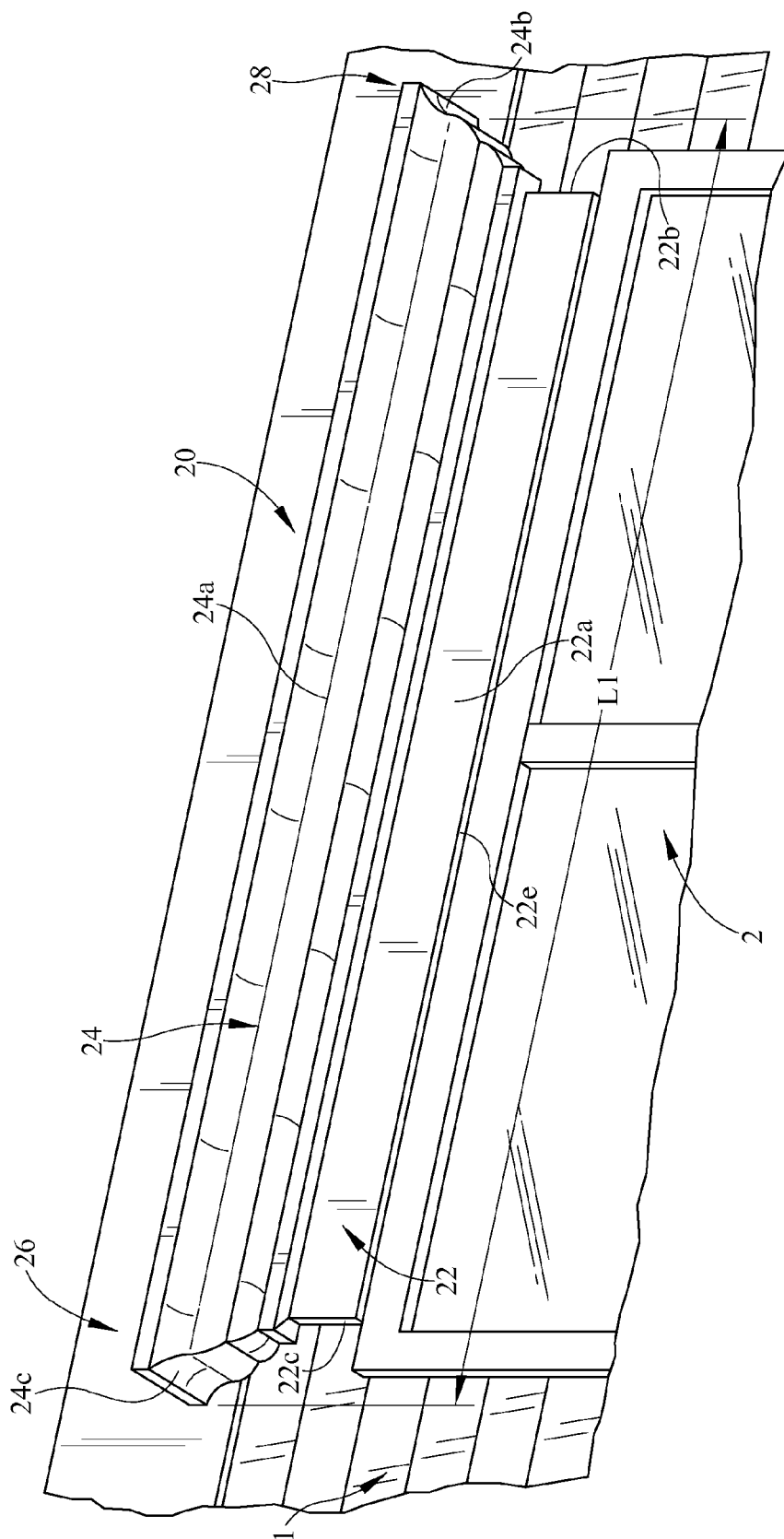


FIG. 1

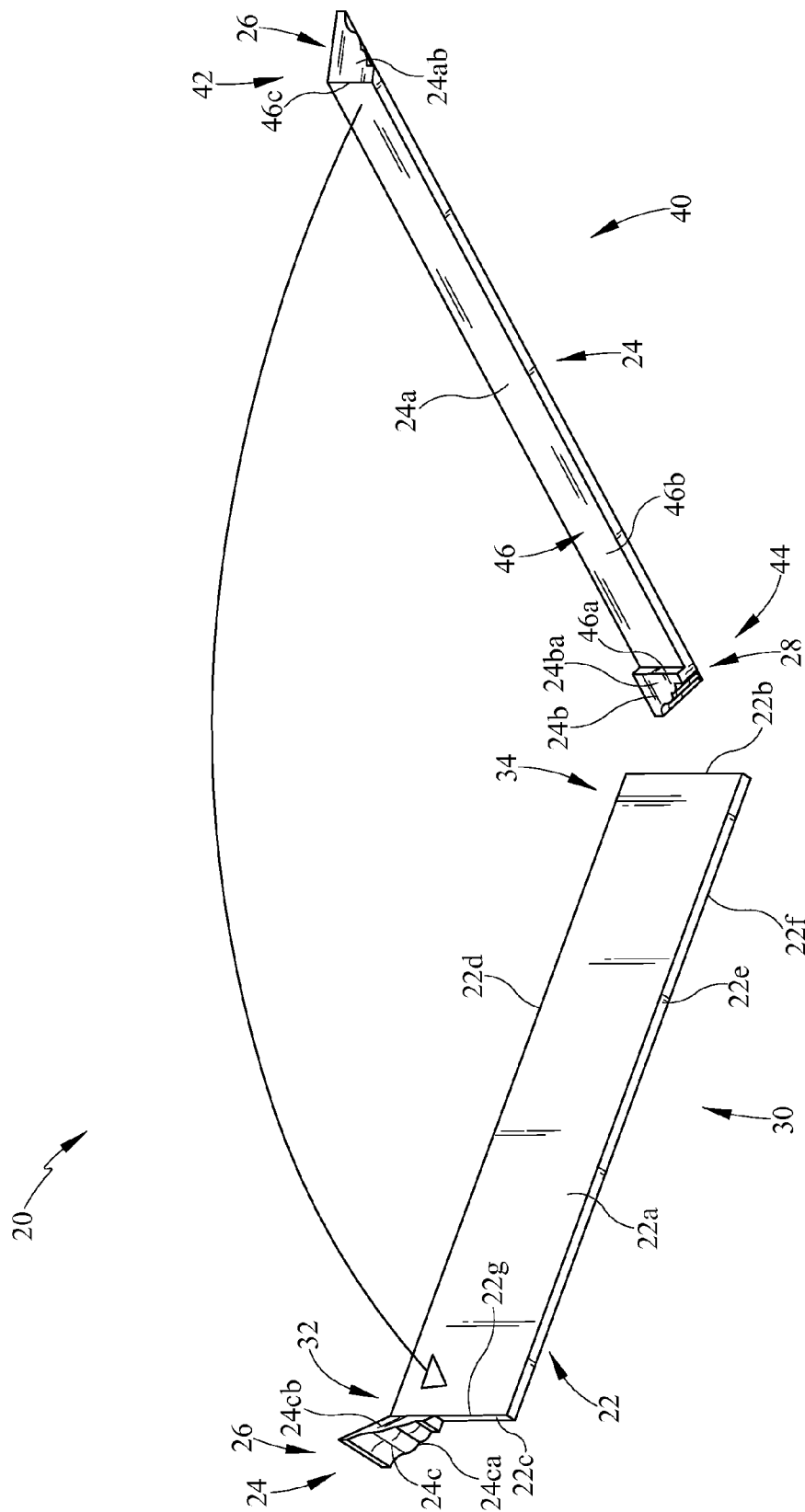
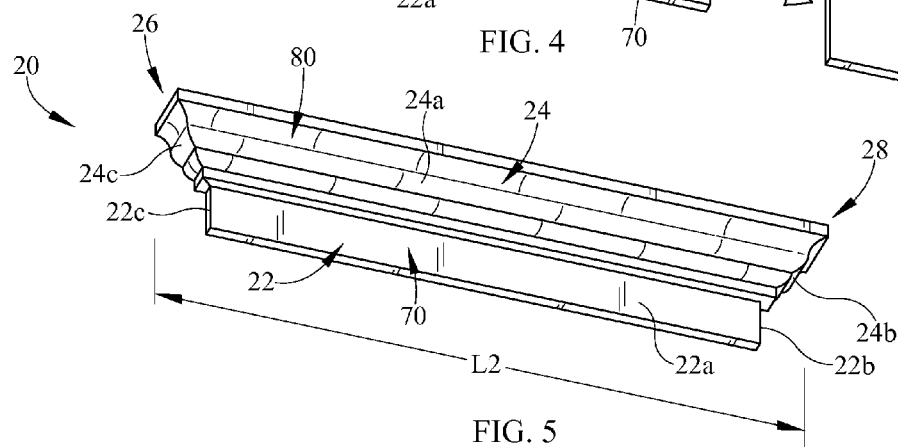
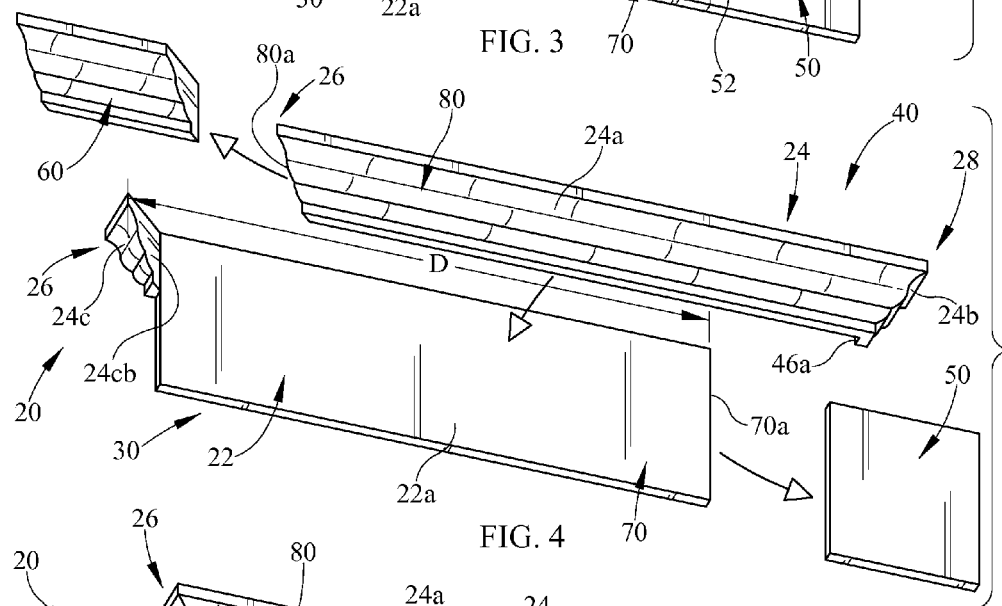
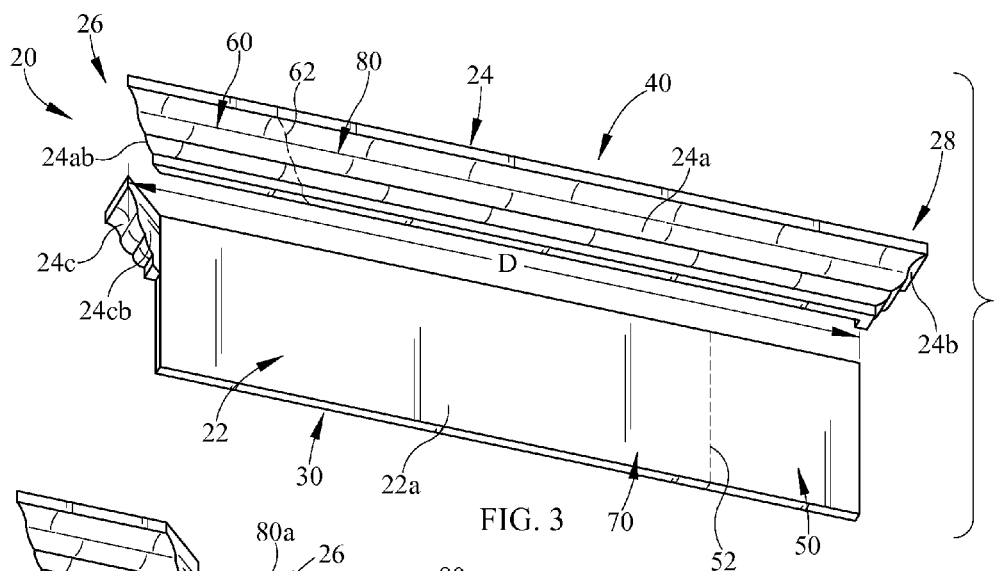


FIG. 2



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CROSSHEAD STRUCTURE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to architectural construction materials and more particularly to a crosshead structure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings, like reference characters generally refer to the same parts throughout the different views. Also, the drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead generally being placed upon illustrating the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a crosshead structure according to one embodiment positioned above a window, with portions of the building broken away;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the crosshead structure of FIG. 1, with the members of the crosshead exploded away from each other;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the crosshead structure of FIG. 1 illustrating one embodiment as formed;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the crosshead structure of FIG. 3 illustrating the severable portions exploded away from their respective remaining members;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the crosshead structure of FIG. 4 illustrating the assembled crosshead with a second or smaller length.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

It is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or of being carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology used herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting. The use of "including," "comprising," or "having" and variations thereof herein is meant to encompass the items listed thereafter and equivalents thereof as well as additional items. Unless limited otherwise, the terms "connected," "coupled," "in communication with" and "mounted," and variations thereof herein are used broadly and encompass direct and indirect connections, couplings, and mountings. In addition, the terms "connected" and "coupled" and variations thereof are not restricted to physical or mechanical connections or couplings.

Furthermore, and as described in subsequent paragraphs, the specific mechanical configurations illustrated in the drawings are intended to exemplify embodiments of the invention and that other alternative embodiments are possible.

As shown in FIG. 1, a building 1 contains a window 2 that includes at least one embodiment of a crosshead structure 20. Applications of the crosshead 20 may include, but are not limited to, a window, a garage, or door. Such descriptions or positions of possible applications are not considered to be limiting. Crosshead 20 is resizable to fit a variety of applications or lengths. Crosshead 20 is formed as shown in FIGS. 1-3 to be of a first length or configuration L1 and then may be resized or configured to a second length or configuration L2 as shown in FIG. 5, with the first length L1 being larger than the second length L2. As such, the user may be able to manipulate the universal crosshead 20 into one or more desired applications. Although the crosshead 20 is

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shown in detail in the drawings, it is merely representative of one embodiment, and it is to be understood that there are a variety of shapes, sizes, orientations, constructions, and quantities which may be used and still be within the scope of the teachings herein.

As shown in FIGS. 1-5, crosshead 20 may be a two component structure or molded member having a first member 30 and a second member 40. The first member 30 and second member 40 are formed or molded separately (FIGS. 2 and 3) in a disengaged position and subsequently combined or overlapped to form the assembled crosshead 20 (FIGS. 1 and 5) in an engaged position. The assembled crosshead 20 may include a head piece 22 with a decorative trim, molding, or cap 24 extending for a length about its outer peripheral surfaces. The trim 24 may be positioned adjacent the top surface or upper edge 22d of the head piece 22. As illustrated, the trim 24 extends across the front side 22a and lateral sides 22b and 22c or surfaces of the head piece 22 thus creating two corners, a first corner 26 and second corner 28, at respective longitudinal ends of the crosshead 20. The trim 24 may include a center cap 24a interconnecting a first end cap 24c and a second end cap 24b. Although the trim 24 and head piece 22 are shown in detail in the drawings, it is merely representative of one embodiment, and it is to be understood that there are a variety of shapes, sizes, orientations, constructions, and quantities which may be used and still be within the scope of the teachings herein. For instance, the trim 24 and head piece 22 may be a variety of desired profiles, patterns, positions relative to each other, and appearances not limited to the embodiment shown in the figures. Further, each corner may be a variety of shapes, sizes, orientations, constructions, and quantities which may be used and still be within the scope of the teachings herein.

As depicted in FIGS. 2 and 3, each member 30 and 40 of crosshead 20 is of a unitary construction and is integrally formed by standard injection molding techniques known in the art of a PVC or similar material. However, the choice of manufacture is not deemed to be limiting. Each crosshead member 30 and 40 is made of one or more materials commonly known in the art depending on specific product and environmental conditions. Alternatively stated, materials may be readily available for use in the construction industry. Some common examples of materials include, but are not limited to, fiberglass, fiber-reinforced plastic, polypropylene, polyurethane, and urethane. The choice of materials described herein is not deemed to be limiting. Manufacturing each crosshead member 30 and 40 may include pouring or injecting one or more materials into one or more mold cavities. Further, flashing or other excess materials may be removed from the crosshead member upon removal from the mold cavities. A primer coating and/or paint may be applied to the crosshead member as well.

As shown more clearly in FIGS. 2-4, the first member 30 of crosshead 20 may include the elongated head piece 22 and first end cap 24c. Further, the first member 30 may include a portion of the first corner 26 or trim. More specifically shown, head piece 22 may be a substantially planar member with a top surface 22d and bottom surface 22e interconnected by the outer peripheral surfaces that includes at least the front surface 22a and opposing lateral surfaces 22b and 22c. The first end cap 24c or trim portion extends from a first end 32 of the head piece 22 or more specifically the lateral surface 22c adjacent the top surface 22d or an upper edge of the head piece 22. A rear side 24ca of the first end cap 24c is substantially flush with the rear surface 22f of the head piece 22. The first end cap 24c extends in a direction

outwardly from the front surface **22a** of the head piece **22**. A front or angled surface **24cb** faces towards the front surface **22a** or second end **34** of the head piece **22** or first member **30**. The first end cap **24c** tapers from the top surface **22d** towards the bottom surface **22e**. Angled surface **24cb** extends from an outer peripheral edge **22g** between front surface **22a** and lateral surface **22c** of the head piece **22**. The angled surface **24cb** may be positioned at about 135 degrees from the plane of the head piece front surface **22a**, or alternatively stated about 135 degrees from the lateral surface **22c**. It is understood that the angle of the corners or connections between trim **24** may vary from that which is illustrated in the figures.

As shown more clearly in FIGS. 2-4, the second member **40** may include the remainder of the trim **24** that may include the center cap **24a** and a second end cap **24b**. Further, second member **40** includes the second corner **28** and a portion of the first corner **26**. The center cap **24a** or second member **40** includes a first end **42** and a second end **44**, with the second end cap **24b** adjacent the second end **44**. The first end **42** of the center cap **24a** may include an angled surface **24ab** coinciding or engaging with the angled surface **24cb** of the first end cap **24c** when assembled (FIG. 1). As a result, the center cap **24a** of the trim **24** interconnects the first end cap **24c** and second end cap **24b** to create the trim **24** when assembled. The angled surface **24ab** faces towards a rear surface **24ba** of the second end cap **24b**. Further, the second member **40** may include a recess **46** spaced from the rear surface **24ba** of the second end cap **24b**. The recess **46** receives or engages the head piece **22** of the first member **30** when assembled. More specifically a recess abutment surface **46a** engages a portion of the lateral surface **22b** of the second end **34** of the first member **30** while the remainder or bottom surface **46b** of the recess **46** overlaps or engages the head piece **22** when assembled (FIG. 1). As such, head piece front surface **22a** faces and engages bottom surface **46b**. Angled surface **24ab** extends from an outer peripheral edge **46c** of the recess bottom surface **46b** at the first end **42** of the center cap **24a**. The angled surface **24ab** may be positioned at about 135 degrees from the plane of the bottom surface **46b**, or alternatively stated about 45 degrees to combine with the first end cap **24c** with its 45 degree angled surface **24cb** to create a 90 degree first corner **26**.

If desired for a particular application, each of the first member **30** and second member **40** may need to be reduced in length to configure the crosshead **20** from a first length **L1** (FIGS. 1-3) to a smaller second length **L2** (FIGS. 4 and 5). Each of the first member **30** and second member **40** will have a severable portion, **50** and **60** respectively, from one end, more specifically the end opposite from their respective end cap **24c** and **24b** in order to remove a desired portion of varying lengths from each member. Stated alternatively, the severable portions **50** and **60** are removed from opposing ends of the crosshead **20** to create the desired overall length or remaining portions **70** and **80** of their respective member. For example when reducing the length of the first member **30**, the severable portion **50** will be removed from the remaining portion **70** or second end **34** along a first cut line or line of demarcation **52**. The severable portion **50** of the first member **30** includes a portion of the head piece **22** or more specifically the second end **34** of the head piece **22** opposite the first end cap **24c**. The first cut line **52** may be made substantially perpendicular to the axis along the length of the first member **30** to create the cut lateral surface **70a**. At least a portion of the remaining portion **70** of the head piece **22** or cut lateral surface **70a** will be hidden or concealed when engaging the recess abutment surface **46a**

of the second member **40**. The length of the second member **40** may be reduced by removing the severable portion **60** from the remaining portion **80** or first end **42** along a second cut line or line of demarcation **62**. Stated alternatively, the severable portion **60** may be removed from the end opposite the second corner **28** along the second cut line **62**. The severable portion **60** of the second member **40** includes a portion of the center cap **24a**, or stated alternatively a portion of the first corner **26**. The second cut line **62** may be made transversely at an angle resulting in a cut angled surface **80a** of the first end **42** that coincides to the angled surface **24cb** of the angled first end cap **24c**. The cut angle and resulting angled surface **80a** may be at about 45 degrees or transverse to the longitudinal axis of the second member **40**. The cut angled surface **80a** or the first end **42** of the remaining center cap **24a** made from the second cut line **62** will be substantially hidden or concealed when engaging the angled surface **24cb** of the first member first end cap **24c** to create the first corner **26**. Further when assembled (FIGS. 1 and 5), the second member **40** may be described as substantially overlapping the first member **30** for a distance **D**, or may alternatively be described as overlapping the entire first member's length. In addition when assembled, the second end cap **24b** of the second member **40** extends outwardly from the second end **34** of the head piece **22**, lateral surface **22b**, or cut lateral surface **70a**. Although the severable portions and lines of demarcations are shown in detail in the drawings, it is merely representative of one embodiment, and it is to be understood that there are a variety of shapes, sizes, orientations, constructions, positions, and quantities which may be used and still be within the scope of the teachings herein. For instance, although the cut lines are shown as broken for illustrative purposes of one embodiment in FIG. 3, one or more lines of demarcation or markings may be used to represent a desired length of one or more severable portions, members, or the crosshead structure if a reduction of crosshead length is desired.

In use for installing the crosshead **20** embodiment, the user determines the length required for the crosshead application. If the desired length is determined to correlate to the crosshead length as formed, first length **L1** as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the user attaches the crosshead **20** as is formed above the window **2** of the building **1**. However, if the desired length is other than the formed first length **L1**, the user will separate the severable portions **50** and **60** from each respective member **30** and **40** as described above thereby reducing the length of the crosshead to a desired second length **L2** (FIGS. 3-5). The length of each severable portion removed may be equal to each other, but the lengths may vary depending on the application. The separation of the superfluous material or severable portions **50** and **60** to generate the desired second length **L2** of the crosshead **20** may be obtained by, but is not limited to, cutting, breaking, or combinations thereof along the first and second cut lines, **52** and **62** respectively. The first member **30** and second member **40** may be secured to each other and then subsequently attached to the building **1**. However, the first member **30** may be secured to the building **1** directly without the second member **40** being first assembled, in doing so the second member **40** would be subsequently attached. A variety of attachments such as, but not limited to, nails, screws, brackets, and adhesive may be used to secure the crosshead **20** to the building or structure, as well as attaching the first and second members to each other. Further cosmetic steps such as, but not limited to, filling attachment holes and

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contacting surfaces, filling gaps between the assembled first and second members, or painting the crosshead 20 may occur.

It is understood that while certain embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described, it is not limited thereto except insofar as such limitations are included in the following claims and allowable functional equivalents thereof.

I claim:

1. A method of assembling a crosshead comprising the steps of:

obtaining a continuous first member, said first member having an elongated head piece and a first end cap, wherein said head piece has a first end and an opposing second end along a first longitudinal axis, wherein said first end cap projects from said first end of said head piece and is transverse to said first longitudinal axis of said head piece;

obtaining a continuous second member, said second member having an elongated center cap and a second end cap, wherein said center cap has a first end and an opposing second end along a second longitudinal axis, said second end cap projects from said second end of said center cap and is transverse to said second longitudinal axis;

reducing an overall length without changing an overall width and an overall depth of an assembly of said first

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member and said second member by severing a severable portion of said second end of said head piece from a remaining portion of said first member and severing a severable portion of said first end of said center cap from a remaining portion of said second member;

assembling said first member and said second member by overlaying a portion of said first member and a portion of said second member for a distance.

2. The method of assembling a crosshead of claim 1 wherein severing said severable portions from respective said remaining portions occurs at different angles relative to each respective first longitudinal axis and said second longitudinal axis.

3. The method of assembling a crosshead of claim 1 further comprising the step of concealing a portion of said second end of said head piece by said second end cap of said second member and concealing a portion of said first end of said center cap by said first end cap of said first member.

4. The method of assembling a crosshead of claim 1 further comprising the step of securing said first member to said second member after the step of assembling said first member with said second member.

5. The method of assembling a crosshead of claim 1 further comprising the step of molding said first member and said second member.

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